

32-1782: TNF α His Recombinant Protein

Alternative Name : TNF-alpha,Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2,TNF-a,Cachectin,DIF,TNFA,TNFSF2.

Description

Source : Escherichia Coli. Tumor Necrosis Factor- α Human Recombinant His produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 157 amino acids fragment (77-233) and having a molecular mass of 18.3kDa with an amino-terminal hexahistidine tag. The TNF- α His is purified by standard chromatographic techniques. Tumor necrosis factor is a cytokine involved in systemic inflammation and is a member of a group of cytokines that all stimulate the acute phase reaction. TNF is mainly secreted by macrophages. TNF causes apoptotic cell death, cellular proliferation, differentiation, inflammation, tumorigenesis and viral replication, TNF is also involved in lipid metabolism, and coagulation. TNF's primary role is in the regulation of immune cells. Dysregulation and, in particular, overproduction of TNF have been implicated in a variety of human diseases- autoimmune diseases, insulin resistance, and cancer.

Product Info

Amount :	50 μ g
Purification :	Greater than 97.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Content :	TNF- α His is supplied in 1xPBS.
Storage condition :	Lyophilized TNF- α although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution TNF- α should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Application Note

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized TNF- α in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100 μ g/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions. EC₅₀ 0.200-0.120ng/ml measured in a metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D assay using L-cells.

